# 2019 CERTIFICATION 17 AH 5: 12 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

0240003

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

1	Customers were	informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach c	opv of publication, water	bill or other)
		☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach cop)		,
	N	☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	,	
		☐ Email message (Email the message to the	address below)	
		☐ Other		
	Date(s) custom	ners were informed: 5 / 25 /2020, 5/30/2020	6/5 12020, 6/10/2020, 6	115 /2020, 6/20/2020
U		buted by U.S. Postal Service or other direct	t delivery. Must specify	
	Date Mailed/D	istributed://		
П	CCR was distrib	uted by Email (Email MSDH a copy)	Date Emailed:/_	/ 2020
		☐ As a URL		(Provide Direct URL)
		☐ As an attachment		
		☐ As text within the body of the email messa	ge	
	CCR was publish	ned in local newspaper. (Attach copy of publis	hed CCR <u>or</u> proof of pub	lication)
	Name of News	paper:		
		:		
$\nabla$	CCR was posted	in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: 76	/5 /2020
1	CCR was posted	on a publicly accessible internet site at the fol	lowing address:	1.6
	TFICATION	gulffort-ms.gov/publics		
above and co	and that I used disti	CCR has been distributed to the customers of this pribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further cont with the water quality monitoring data provided to the Water Supply	ertify that the information inc	cluded in this CCR is true
6	Janne E 1	Vitte	6-17-2020	
Name	Title (Board Presia	lent, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)		Date

**Submission options** (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800

\*\* Not a preferred method due to poor clarity \*\*

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

## 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Gulfport PWS#: 240003

June 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Pascagoula Formation and Graham Ferry Formation Aquifers. The city also purchases water from the HCUA-West.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Gulfport have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Colton Peterman at 228.868.5740. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on Tuesdays bi-weekly at 2:30 PM at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

PWS ID #:	024000	)3		TEST RESUI	LTS				
Contaminant	Violatio n Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source o	f Contamination
Microbiolo	gical (	Contami	inants						
1. Total Coliform	N	August	Positive	1	NA	0		ence of coliform	Naturally present

5. Gross Alpha	N	2019	2.9	1.8 – 2.9		pCi/L		0 1	Erosion of natural deposits	
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2019	.54 1.5	.2954		pCi/L 0			Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic	Conte	aminante		1.4 – 1.5						
10. Barium	N	2019	.0044	.00370044		ppm		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries;	
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	1	0		ppm	1	.3 AL=1.3	erosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
15. Cyanide	N	2018	21	No Range		ppb	20	200		
16. Fluoride	N	2019	,234	.199234		ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	3	0		ppb 0		0 AL=1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium	N	2019	110000	43000 - 110000		PPB		0	Road Salt, Water Treatment     Chemicals, Water Softeners and     Sewage Effluents.	
Volatile O	rganio	c Contan	ninants							
66. Ethylbenzene	ĪN	2019	1.499	1.12 – 1.499		ppb	70	00 700	Discharge from petroleum refineries	
76. Xylenes	N	2019	.0087	.00090087		ppm		0 10	Discharge from petroleum factories discharge from chemical factories	
Disinfectio 81. HAA5 82. TTHM ITotal	N N	2019	20	No Range 14.39 – 41.6	ppb		0 60		By-Product of drinking water disinfection. By-product of drinking water	
trihalomethanes]	ļ.,	2010	1	0 – 2.88	N.d. or ()	¥	0	MDRL = 4	chlorination.  Water additive used to control	
Chlorine	N	2019		0 - 2,00	Mg/l		<u> </u>	IVIDICE - 4	microbes	
Unregulate	ed Co	ntamina	nts							
Germanium	N	2019	2.7	.3 – 2.7	UG/L		0.3		Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combinatio with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zine ore processing; used in infrared optics, flber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications	
Bromide	N	2019	33.2	20 – 33.29	UG/L				Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in some surface and ground water; cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicines and as a germicide	
Manganese	N	2019	55.6	2.7 – 55.6	UG/L				Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combinatio with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking wate and wastewater treatment chemicals essential nutrient	
HAA5	N	2019	12.04	1.41 12.04	UG/L				THE TOTAL	
HAA6BR	N	2019	5.95	.37 – 5.95	UG/L					
HAA9	N	2019	16.49	1.78 16.49	UG/L					
Strontium	N	2014*	55.4	6.918 - 55.4	UG/L				Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low	

							some surface and ground water; cobaltous chloride was formerly used In medicines and as a germicide
Vanadium	N	2014*	.293	No Range	UG/L	MRL 0.2	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pent oxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

Microbiological Contaminants:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an Indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and Infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1,800,426,4791.

The City of Gulfport works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

<sup>(1)</sup> Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution.

## City of Guifport Water Department

1422 23rd Avenue Gulfport, MS 39501 Call (228) 868-5720

www.gulfport-ms.gov

#### **Downtown Office**

Monday-Friday y: 7:30am-5:30pm Lobby: Drive-thru: 7:30am-5:30pm

# Lyman Office Monday-Friday

Lobby: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Account # Customer#

· Amount Due

Current Charges Due

BII #

520077011 12294

3273544

06/15/2020 \$39.90



# CITY OF GULFPORT **UTILITY BILL**

Keep this portion for your records

**Customer Copy** 

MCATALOGOS (CHANDARISMOCALO)		)	110011111111111111111111111111111111111			815 FORE	Oress	
3273544	05/30/2020		Accounts	iomber Gi	stemerNum			ling Due Date
0270044	Description	****	Previous				Usage	5/2020 Charge
RES FLAT GARBAGE			Read Date	Read Date	Meter Reading	Mater Reading	00000	23.04 16.86
MPOŘTANIUN OEM TUD CONSUMER CO PUBLIC WORK S 20 OC VALENUS ZB-86847A DO NOT PAY BANK Á			VOER E AV	ANLABLE N SRT Mago RD COLEGE		Total Curre Balance Fo	orward	39.90 .00 .39.90



UTILITY BILL

**Customer Copy** 

Return with payment

DO NOT PAY BANK ACCOUNT WILL BE DRAFTED

Check No.

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Service Address	B III Number	Account# Customer#	Current Rilliam Due Dete	Amount Due
		THE PARTY OF THE P	Othrent Dilling Due Date	Amount Due
815 FORD ST	3273544	520077011-12294	06/15/2020	\$39.90
				W-00.00

Please write your Account Number on your check and enclose this portion of bill with your payment.

Remit To:

City of Gulfport Water and Sewer Dept. 3643 PO Box 123643 Dallas, TX 75312-3643

NAME OF THE OWNER, OWNE	AVM MAN ACTION	Noncomba		2000000
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\$				1.1
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A copy of the 2019 CCR was posted at the following locations.

Public Works Department – 4050 Hewes Ave, Gulfport, MS 39507

City Hall – 2309 15<sup>th</sup> Street, Gulfport, MS 39501

Gulfport Public Library – 1708 25<sup>th</sup> Ave, Gulfport, MS 39501

Harrison County Public Library – 12135 Old Hwy 49, Gulfport, MS 30503